

D'Hulster, K. (1992) Waarvoor wandelende takken allemaal gebruikt worden! *Phasma*, **2(5)**: 10-12

Narrates a variety of facts and some of the uses of phasmids, listing a total of 17. The list includes medicinal uses, education, stage props, live food for predators, pest status, and noise production.

Gorkom, J. van (1991) Soortbeschrijving Phasmatodea. *Phasma*, **1(4)**: 4-5.

A species report on rearing PSG 103, *Sipyloidea* sp., with a brief description. This species was originally collected in the Khao Yai National Park in August 1988. The article concludes that this is a good species for beginners to attempt rearing. Illustrations of male, female, egg and map of Thailand by Heinz van Herwaarden.

Gorkom, J. van (1991) Wintergroen. *Phasma*, **1(4)**: 6-7.

Discusses some of the problems and solutions to finding food in winter. The foodplant list on the PSG species list is far from complete and rearers are advised to try new foodplants. *Phenacephorus cornucervi*, *Lonchodes amaurops* and *Phaenopharos* sp. (PSG 104) will all eat ivy. *Lonchodes brevipes* will eat rhododendron. Bramble remains the main source of food in winter and can usually be found in covered areas such as woods. *Viburnum rhytidophyllum* is an evergreen found in parks and gardens and is worth trying as a foodplant. The article ends by advising keeping phasmid numbers low in winter.

Gorkom, J. van (1991) Een eerste kennismaking. *Phasma*, **1(4)**: 14-15.

Describes catching a small wingless phasmid in Taman Negara National Park in West Malaysia in October 1991. The egg and female are illustrated.

[from the illustration I suspect that this is *Abrosoma* sp. - P.E. Bragg]

Gorkom, J. van (1991) Soortbeschrijving Phasmatodea. *Phasma*, **2(5)**: 14-15.

A species report on rearing *Sipyloidea sipylus* (Westwood), PSG 4. The article concludes that this is an easy species to rear and it may be kept outside in the summer.

Gorkom, J. van (1991) Nieuwe phasmiden: een Lombokker. *Phasma*, **2(5)**: 20.

A report on a new culture of an unidentified wingless phasmid of the subfamily Phasmatinae. A single female was collected, by locals, on the south facing side of Gunung Rinjani, near Tetebatu, Lombok. A total of 14 eggs were laid between 30th September and 4th September 1990. These hatched between 6th and 12th December 1990. Seven nymphs of the thirteen that hatched managed to feed; of these, four females and two males developed into adults. Two of the females laid eggs and in the next generation 4 four male and four females survived to adult. Culturing this species is proving to be a problem in winter as the only known foodplant is oak. The following description is given: ♀ width 14.5cm, width 7mm, head 8mm x 6mm, green with a light brown abdomen; ♂ length 9.5cm, width 3mm, thorax red-brown, abdomen light brown.

Potvin, W. (1991) Kweekervaringen met enige wandelende takken. *Phasma*, **1(4)**: 12.

Mentions some problems with incubation of phasmid eggs. Incubation in closed tubes is not successful, mould develops on the eggs, particularly with *Sipyloidea sipylus*, *Baculum extradentatum* and *B. thailii*; *Carausius morosus*, *Libethra regularis* and *Phaenopharos* sp. (PSG 104) do not seem to be affected.